

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 152.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS:

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER
ARTISTS' SUNDRIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS
FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM
\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES, AND TIME
GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES

IN TIN FOIL BUNDLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [295]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

(CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00)

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKOY, Esq., Wm. MEYERIN, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. HARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000

PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY
FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS
FROM.....\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices
executed under the supervision and
management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [13]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed
by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public
Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 21st day of July, 1882, at Two P.M., at the
Premises,

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on
the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;
on the East, 43 feet; and on the West, 43
feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE
as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, to-
gether with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois
Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the
unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings
thereof, and to the payment of a proportion-
ate part of the Crown Rent reserved in the
Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT
No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

or to

BREKERTON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [469]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold on
the Premises respectively by Public Auction,
on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd of July, at THREE P.M.

By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the LAND OFFICE as IN-
LAND LOT No. 281, measuring on the
North side 115 feet, on the East, South and
West sides 185 feet, contains in the whole
5,350 square feet. Nearly Crown Road \$59.
Upon the above described Piece of Ground are
erected SEVEN HOUSES Nos. 101 to 113,
in Hollywood Road.

The above described Property will be Sold in
seven separate lots each lot comprising one
House.

Also,

The 2 HOUSES Nos. 20 and 21 in Lan-
Fong and Registered in the LAND OFFICE
as Sections D and E of INLAND LOT
No. 51, the above Houses will be Sold in
Two Lots.

For Plans, Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [507]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the
MORTGAGEE, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will
Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 24th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Namely:

LOT 1.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of
GROUND Registered in the Land Office as
INLAND LOT No. 101C. Together with the
HOUSE No. 275, Queen's Road Central,
and No. 122, Jervois Street, thereon.

LOT 2.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of
GROUND Registered in the Land Office as
INLAND LOT No. 516. Together with the
SEVEN HOUSES, Nos. 142, 144, 146, 148,
150, 152 and 154, in Queen's Road West,
thereon.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

or to

BREKERTON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [503]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold by the
Undersigned by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 25th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the
Premises,

(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS.)

1ST LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Cen-
tral, No. 147D, Registered as the RE-
MAINING PORTION OF SECTION G of
MARINE LOT No. 63.

2ND LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Bonham Strand
No. 117, Registered as SECTION A of
MARINE LOT No. 161.

3RD LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road West,
No. 50, Registered as SUBSECTION No. 1,
of SECTION A of INLAND LOT 366.

4TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Tai-
pingshan, No. 41, Registered as INLAND
LOT 223, (Section.)

5TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in New West Street,
Tai-pingshan, No. 53, Lot 224, (Section.)

6TH LOT.—THREE HOUSES in Square Street,
Tai-pingshan, Nos. 68, 69, and 62, Registered
as INLAND LOT No. 278.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [508]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four
Substantially Built HOUSES and Four
Large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya
East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's
Road East. The above Property will be Sold
in one Lot or in 4 separate Lots of one HOUSE
and 1 GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES
in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to

LEONG LUEN PO,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

WING TY LOONG.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel.
Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup
and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish,
Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red
Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages,
Salmon Bellies, Mackerell, Sheep's Tongues,
Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters,
Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of
Oliver's stores at moderate prices.

No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [599]

Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING:—
Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,
Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk
Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer
Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord
for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian
Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinault's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette
Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,
Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPOT FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

OF NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.

A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,
SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.

NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

KELLY & WALSH

THE

AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three
pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its music with

absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult music.

It is the invention of H. B. HOKUS, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last
effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and
in simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of
mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its music, which at present consists of
over 300 selections from Hymns, Oratorios, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular
Songs, &c. It is best adapted to the kind of music which suits an organ best,
in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in
executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and
also for dancing.

For use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.

The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

THE AUTOPHONE

is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is
being published every week, it has an endless fund of amusement in it.

PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

[433]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

COLONEL IRE AUSTIN'S

NEW AMERICAN

RIFLE RANGE,

NOW OPEN

AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING

RIFLES!!!

POPULAR PRICES.

FOUR SHOTS FOR 25 CENTS.

Galleries open daily from 4 to 11 P.M.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1882. [145]

T O K K E E

C O A L M E R C H A N T,

18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM
COAL of the best quality, at moderate
rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches
for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for
special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

Y E U Q U A

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE

PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.

All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.

IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.

HONG KONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

Intimations.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

SAM HING, (STULTZ).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentle-
men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Um-
brellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks
of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting.

Special attention given to the Tailoring De-
partment. A perfect fit and best workmanship guar-
anteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in
all the newest patterns.

No. 49, and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

W A H L O O N G,

ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND

JEWELLER.

DEALER IN

PONGEE Silk Dresses, Cape Shawls, Gauzes,

Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting,

&c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Brackets,

Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers

always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality

guaranteed.

heard nothing about it from that gentleman until he heard it from the witness box. Mr. Ogden's story agreed with his own personal knowledge of the case. Mr. Bandmann had positively denied that he ever assaulted Mrs. Rousby, but admitted that he had been up at the Police Court, where the case was committed to the Criminal Sessions, on good evidence he presumed, for London St. Magistrate did not send cases to the Sessions without good grounds; however, the case was committed to the Criminal Session. Mr. Bandmann had sworn that he was acquitted, and he had a perfect right to all privileges which that acquittal gave him, and they were bound to believe that Mr. Bandmann was found not guilty by a jury of his own countrymen. At the same time he would ask them to use their own judgment and good sense in dealing with the statement that he put before them yesterday, a statement which was common property, as common as a national poem in all the parts of the world in which he had been. What the jury had to consider was whether he made this statement honestly, and believing it to be true. As they were aware he had no opportunity of bringing evidence to refute any of the statements which Mr. Bandmann had made on oath; at the same time he was perfectly well aware that he was responsible for all this. When he wrote these paragraphs he made himself responsible for what was written, so it was no excuse for him at all if he was not in a position to bring evidence to support what he had written about Mr. Bandmann. He would, however, ask them to believe that everything he had written in that article had been substantially proved. He would ask them to believe that Mr. Bandmann had snatched a book out of Mrs. Rousby's hand, that Mrs. Rousby actually had fallen, and that she had some grounds, although not perhaps enough to secure a conviction for bringing a charge of assault against Mr. Bandmann. He would ask them, Mr. Ogden, and if they did not believe what he said about the affair, he could only say that Mr. Ogden must have been very harrassed to go into the box and say all that he did. With regard to Mr. Bandmann's general treatment of women they had heard what a lady had stated in the witness box; she had come there of her own free will; she had been cross-examined, but her evidence had not been shaken in the slightest degree. Her evidence was moreover corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Russell and Mr. Inman. He would ask them, who should these people come here and give evidence on behalf of a stranger to them, and swear to certain things which Mr. Bandmann went into the box and said were all lies? Let them ask their own good sense. He was not dealing with legal technicalities; he was appealing to their sense of honour and justice; he was dealing with a case in which a man was placed on a serious criminal charge. Justice was all he asked, and he had no doubts that justice he would get. It was a well-known fact that in all criminal cases the proof ought to be clear as day. If they had any bias with regard to the evidence that bias must lean to his side. Unless they were positively certain that all they had heard for the defence was false and unfounded, he would ask them to return a verdict in favour of himself, and he thought they could fairly and honestly do that. He asked them to think as practical men, of the prosecution he had received from Mr. Bandmann before this article was published. Not only on the stage, before his own actors, had Mr. Bandmann publicly reviled the editor of a newspaper, a leader in some sense of public opinion, a representative of a certain portion of public interests, but he had actually gone out of his way to revile him and abuse his paper, by going to his (Mr. Fraser-Smith's) clients, who advertised and subscribed to his paper, asserting that the Editor of the *Telegraph* was a blackguard, and a scoundrel, and making statements to the effect that no one in the Colony should take the paper. If that was sufficient justification for libelling if he had libelled him, he was very much mistaken as to the meaning of the English law of libel. Had Mr. Bandmann taken civil action against him he would have had an opportunity of going into the box and stating what he knew about the case of Mrs. Rousby. He should not have felt any bitterness towards Mr. Bandmann. If he had injured his reputation, no one could blame Mr. Bandmann for trying to recover damages. If he (Mr. Fraser-Smith) had been convicted he should have felt that he was properly convicted, and Mr. Bandmann did not take the ordinary course, but took criminal proceedings most vindictively. Not only the prosecutor obtained the assistance of an eminent firm of solicitors, not only did he retain an eminent barrister to conduct his case, but three days before the trial came on he retained the leader of the Hongkong bar to conduct his case. By a certain clause in Lord Campbell's Act, it was enacted that in a private criminal prosecution for libel where justification was pleaded, the prosecutor, if successful, was entitled to costs. From that they could see Mr. Bandmann's object in obtaining the leader of the Hongkong bar to conduct his case, of having another eminent barrister to sit by and take down notes, of having another legal luminary to sit by also and take down notes, and the eminent tragedian himself to assist the three legal lights in clinching the case home. Considering that the defendant was unrepresented by Counsel, Mr. Bandmann might have shown greater consideration, and reasonably been content with only one barrister. But on one more piece of evidence of the vindictiveness of the prosecution. He would simply ask them to use their good sense in weighing the evidence. The liberty of the press was to a certain extent at stake in this trial; it would be utterly impossible for any editor to show the slightest amount of independence in public criticism, if his finding laid it down that "Tragic Power" was libellous. That so-called palladium of English liberty, the Press, which, as had been said, had wielded more power in England than the Lords, the Parliament, or the people—the true principles of liberty as far as the press was concerned, were to a great extent imperilled by this criminal prosecution. He should ask them to find that this was a justifiable occasion, that what he wrote was written honestly, and was what he considered to be a fair and impartial performance of a duty he owed to the public and himself. He thanked them for the patience with which they had listened to a rather mixed harangue. He had no pretensions to the eloquence and vast experience of the learned counsel. He believed they would find that he stood there a man with honour unsullied by any one thing or other he had said or written about the prosecutor in this case.

Mr. Fraser-Smith resumed his seat amidst loud applause from all parts of the Court, which was instantly suppressed.

Mr. Francis then addressed the jury for the prosecution at great length, reviewing the law and facts of the case, and laying it down that if the jury thought the libels had been maliciously published they were bound to bring in a verdict of guilty. In finding such a verdict he thought they would be conferring a favor upon the public.

It being closed on 5 o'clock when the learned counsel finished his address, His Lordship said that as a great many papers had been put in which required reference, he was afraid he would not be able to finish his summing up to-night, so that, if agreeable to the gentlemen of the jury, he would adjourn the case until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

The Chief Justice summed up to-day in the case. His Lordship, addressing the jury, began by saying that he was glad they were at last coming to the conclusion of a case which had oc-

cupied them two days. Before making any remarks, he would ask them to dismiss from their minds anything they might have heard outside. They were there to return a true verdict, and in dealing with the case they must forget they ever knew either the prosecutor or Mr. Fraser-Smith. There were great principles to which they would call their attention, and he expected they would give their verdict according to those principles. He would now call their attention to the matters charged. The first question at issue was whether the articles were libellous. If it was their opinion they were not libellous, the case fell to the ground at once. The question rested entirely with them. In old days, before the introduction of Mr. Fox's libel Act, all the jury had to consider was whether publication was proved. It was the duty of the jury to find whether or not that was done away with, and it was well that it was. Mr. Fox's libel Act was intended to secure the greater liberties of the people, and left it to the jury to consider whether a publication was libellous or not. Great responsibility therefore rested on them, and he was sure they would exercise it properly. In criminal actions it was for the jury to say whether the matter was libellous or not, and truth was no justification. Indeed it was said that the greater the truth the greater the libel. Under the Act therefore, where persons were charged with libel they had liberty to plead and give evidence of the truth of the statements, if such statements were made for the public benefit. It was also open to them to state that it was not a libel on the ground of being a privileged communication. If the matter was simply whether it was a libel or not, it would be sufficient for him (the Judge) to lay down the law of libel and ask them whether it was libellous or not. Mr. Fraser-Smith alleged privileged communication,—one way, that it was for the benefit of the public to publish the matter; another, that it was privileged, resting his case on a Privy Council decision. He said he had been attacked and was justified in defending himself. Mr. Francis, on the other hand, contended that the defendant could not avail himself of privilege, being actuated by malice. With regard to the first question, whether they were privileged communications, the law of libel was laid down very clearly in text books. It was laid down by Archbold that a libel was a malicious, defamatory statement calculated to provoke to wrath or to expose a person to ridicule and contempt, &c. If the matter rested there all it would be necessary for him to do would be to read the articles and ask them if they were such as to provoke Mr. Bandmann to wrath or expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule. The first article was called "Tragic Power." Before he went further he would remark that according to 6 and 7 Victoria, a specific punishment was provided if the libel was proved. Before that, Common Law enabled the Court to fine and imprison or both. 6 and 7 Victoria classified libels. The first class was the case of persons publishing a defamatory libel knowing it to be false. In that case the defendant was liable to severe punishment. The second class was simply publishing a defamatory libel. In the first class, if the jury was satisfied that the defendant did not know the matter was false at the time of publication, they might bring him in guilty of maliciously publishing a defamatory libel. Mr. Fraser-Smith was charged merely with maliciously publishing a defamatory libel. The two articles were to be considered in a different way, as two different considerations applied to them. With regard to "Tragic Power," it was for them to consider whether it was a fair comment on Mr. Bandmann's biography in "Men of the Time." If a fair and impartial criticism, a writer on the public press would be entitled to comment on the biography, and the comment could not be considered libellous. The article to some extent was a parody on the biography. His Lordship read the article from "Men of the Time," and observed that the jury had heard what had been said by Mr. Fraser-Smith, that it had been written by Mr. Bandmann, and was really an advertisement. His Lordship proceeded to comment at length on both articles, laying down the law in the case and giving his own opinion of the different statements in the articles as he went along. His Lordship also read largely from law books and from cases bearing on the points at issue, but our early hour of going to press will not permit us to give the summing up at length, but we may say that upon the whole, it was unfavorable to the defendant. His Lordship was not by saying he was afraid he had detained the jury, in trying to explain the issues involved in the case. The jury had to consider whether the articles were libellous or not. Privilege there was none. A man had no right to libel another because he thought himself insulted. Then were the articles written for the public benefit and for that object alone. Mr. Fraser-Smith was entitled to their verdict unless they found he published the articles maliciously or through ill-will in order to injure Mr. Bandmann as such as he could. If they found that the verdict must go against him. In conclusion his Lordship told the jury it was for them to say whether the article of the 14th June was a fair comment on Mr. Bandmann's public life and whether Mr. Fraser-Smith was actuated by malice. The jury retired to consider their verdict at seven minutes past two o'clock and returned into Court at 2.38. As they took their seats in the box, the Chief Justice said he had received a communication from them, and he would be glad to take into his careful consideration any recommendation they might have to make. Being asked if they had agreed on their verdict, the foreman said Yes, and that they found the defendant guilty on the first count by a majority of six to one, and unanimously guilty on the second count. The Chief Justice observed to the jury that he understood they had some recommendation to make. The foreman said that when sending the communication to His Lordship they had not decided on the particular recommendation, as they were not to know whether His Lordship would receive their recommendation. He said he had told them they would be happy to consider any recommendation they might make, and that they had better retire and consider it. The jury again retired and after a short time returned into Court and handed in a written recommendation to the effect that they recommended the defendant to the merciful consideration of the Court as they considered he had received provocation and published the articles believing them to be true. The Chief Justice said it was not his intention to pass sentence to-day. From his experience, it was the practice in such cases to allow an interval, to permit the prosecutor to file affidavits in aggravation, and the defendant affidavits in mitigation of punishment. He would postpone sentence for a week. Addressing Mr. Fraser-Smith, His Lordship said he was at liberty to put in any affidavits he pleased in mitigation, and that he need not tell him they would receive his favorable consideration. The defendant was bound over in his personal recognizance of \$500 as originally fixed.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London. [ADVT.]

A Gentleman having occasion to call on an author, found him at home at his duty. He remarked the great heat of the apartment, and said "It is hot as here on an oven." So it ought to be," replied the author, "for it is here I make my bread."

Today's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at Five P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1882. [31]

Intimations.

CHIE N A M.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
WATCH MAKER
AND
ENGRAVER.
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
ON MODERATE TERMS;
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

LING SHING.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's
Riding Boots.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.
PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK,
AT THE OFFICE NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET
Published Daily at 12.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.
SUN SHING.
DEALER IN SILKS.
CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapes Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Goods. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

A H O Y.
HOY LEE.
MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.
HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

NOTICE.
ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, HALL PROGRAMS, VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c.
Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

S Z H I N G.
TAILOR.
DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS,
FOR SALE.
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO ADVERTISERS.
SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET, FREE OF CHARGE.
As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph* has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.
COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,
CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [394]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

DE SOUZA & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND
BOOKBINDERS.
MACAULAR STREET.
EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH
ON MODERATE TERMS.
SELECTED MATERIALS FOR
MARKET REPORTS
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed
at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all
other appliances for book-binding in
first rate working order.
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING
AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c.,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN
THE TRADE.
EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE
COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.
Books, Machine-ruled, of every description
made to order.
A varied stock of specially selected Stationery
always on hand.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION
DEALERS,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and
for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL.
W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he
has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.
Having now his employ three competent As-
sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-
antees to execute this class of work, in all its
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-
ceeded in any part of the World.
Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Heads.....25 Cents.
MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED
RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.
Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his
GOGO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-
tion ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap root; the natives of the Philip-
pine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found bald,
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will
NEVER BE BALD.
The proprietor offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative
properties it will without fail arrest decaying
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it allays the itching and fever of the
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate.

NOTICE.
BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW
RATES AT THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Accounts ruled to any pattern.
Music bound in Elegant Style with Best
Materials.
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.
THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY
COMPANY.
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C.,
LONDON.
SHANKS, REVELL & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL
TYPE FOUNDRY.
Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S
Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing
Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S
Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.
Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing
Plant at specially reduced rates.
All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper,
and everything connected with Printing Business
supplied on most reasonable terms.
SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE
FAR EAST.
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [68]

To be Let.

TO LET.
OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR
OF
"MARINE HOUSE,"
WEST SIDE.
These Apartments have a Commodious Room
and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

TO LET.
POSSESSION ON 15th JULY NEXT.
THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
WITH
LARGE COMPOUND
AND
A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,
No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET.
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.
THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods
on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-
trance from PRAYA and QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
TERMS MODERATE.
Apply to
ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
THE well-known VERMOUTH DI
TORRINO FRUITILL CORA.
\$6.50 PER DOZEN LITRE BOTTLES.
VINO MOSCATO D'ASTI.
AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.
A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of
5 cases and upwards.
D. MUSSO & Co.,
West Point.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [492]

FOR SALE.
G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.
"EX" STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."
A CONSIGNMENT OF
HOCKING'S
PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS,
The Best and Cheapest ever made.
Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand
Gallons per day.
PATENT TUBE HEADERS.
PATENT LUBRICATORS.
BELMAN'S CELEBRATED
PATENT METALLIC PACKING.
The most economical Patent Packing known.
For full Particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

D. K. GRIFFITH.
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON
AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)
Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery
of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S
SODA WATER FACTORY
I am now prepared to execute the largest orders
for every description of Aerated Waters with
promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY
IS GUARANTEED.
Consumers should try these carefully
Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be ad-
dressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

**J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.**
DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBORG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,
Verones, Regalia, Londres, Nuevo Ha-
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. Tobaccoes
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,
Jewellery of Chaste Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.
Commissions Executed.
JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.
NOW READY, PRICE 25C.
A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONG-
KONG RACE MEETING
OF 1882.
IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM
THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
As only a limited number will be printed, orders
should be sent without delay to the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Odin*, to-day,
the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Saltee* to-
day, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Lido*, to-mor-
row, the 21st instant, 9.30 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Hongkong*, to-morrow,
the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Nagasaki Maru*,
to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Manila.—Per *Diamante*, to-morrow, the
21st instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Banga-
lore*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 11.30
A.M.
For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Fokien*, on Sa-
turday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits Settlements.—Per *Piccola*, on Sa-
turday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits and Hongkong.—Per *Sumatra*, on
Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 A.M.
The Postal Guide published in 1879 being
now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is
printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong
List for the Year 1882*, which super-
sedes all previous editions.
MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The Mails per British Contract Packet "KHE-
DIVE" will be closed TO-DAY, the 20th
instant, to and through the United Kingdom and
Europe via *Bradford*, to the Straits Settlements,
Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauri-
tius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australasian Colonies.
MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet "CORTIC,"
will be despatched on SATURDAY the 29th inst.
for Japan, San Francisco, the United
States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will
be closed as follows:
At 11.15 A.M. Registry closes.
At 11.30 A.M. Post-office closes, but Correspond-
ence may be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time
of departure.
HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAIL.
His Excellency the Administrator has been
pleased to approve of the following Hours for
closing the English Mails till further notice, on
the days mentioned below:—
Thursday, July 20th.
Do, August 3rd.
Do, " 17th.
Do, " 31st.
3.00 P.M.—Money Order Office closes.
4.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting
of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
5.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
5.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of
10 cents until
5.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
6.00 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board
the packet with late fee of 10 cents, and news-
papers without late fee, until 9.30 P.M., when
the Supplementary Mail will be closed; Cir-
culars will be returned to the Post Office.
After 9.30 P.M. Letters may be placed in the Loose
Box for treatment at Singapore.
THE FRENCH MAIL.—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE.
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office
closes, except the night box, which is always
open out of office hours.
DAY OF DEPARTURE.
7 A.M. Post Office opens.
10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases. Posting
of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M. Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M. Letters may be posted with Late Fee
of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M. when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M. Late Letters may be posted on board
the packet with Late Fee of 10 cents until
time of departure.
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.
1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-
commissioned Officers' Bandmasters, Army
Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class)
Writers or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce
letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the
rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may
be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong
Stamps. By private steamer the postage is two
cents (one penny).
2.—The same privileges apply to letters ad-
dressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned
Officers named above.
3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London
about every ten days.
4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce.
No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent,
even with the ends open.
5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and
description must be stated in full on the letter,
the cover of which must be signed by the Com-
manding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c.,
in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and
description, with name of regiment, ship, &c.,
must be stated in full.
6.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges
with regard to books or papers, nor can these be
prepaid with Imperial Stamps.
LETTER BOXES.
Many boxes of letters are received at the Post
Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened
with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a
stamp.
The attention of boxholders is called to the
necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with
some recognisable seal, and of sending a check-
book or receipt with them. The omission of the
latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether
the contents of the box ever reached the Post
Office; the omission of the former, as to whether
part of them might not have been abstracted for
the sake of the Postage Stamps.
RATES OF POSTAGE.
Letters, per 1 oz. 10 cents.
Post Cards, each 3 cents.
Books, Patterns, and Commercial 2 cents.
Papers, per 2 oz. 2 cents.
Newspapers & Prices Current, each 1 cent.
Do, with return receipt 15 cents.
Commercial papers signify such papers as,
though written by hand, do not bear the charac-
ter of an actual or personal correspondence, such
as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge
is the same as for Books, but all packets of 4
and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 cents.
TEA MUSTERS.
Persons who send Musters of Tea through the
Post in Tins are requested to have them made
flat or square instead of round, as it is impos-
sible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags.
It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in
flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to
be bulged in. 4 by 3 by 1 1/2 inches is suggested
as a good size. The tins should not have sharp
corners.
No responsibility can be accepted in this De-
partment for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries,
or to notes addressed to subordinate officials.
The shroffs told off to sell Stamps should cor-
rectly be regarded as able to give correct in-
formation. The Postal Guide alone is the
Standard on all points on which such information
may be required.
* But not Warrant Officers, viz. Conductors, Chamber Boys,
waiters, or Carriers.

He had no wish to take any proceedings Police Court against Mr. Bandmann. For fear of a newspaper to take such proceedings out of the question. It was the perception of duty, and a very serious duty, induced him to bring before the public the facts dealt with in the article about Mr. Bandmann's violence towards women and children. His violence to one infant at least, two in fact, they had put before them, and he them to believe that that evidence was false and true. Mr. Bandmann himself had avowed that he had assaulted one infant (a boy), who said he was a reporter on the staff, so there was truth in that. They had no objection to a statement with reference to the alleged assault on the girl, but they thought it might be said that Mr. Ogden never said that the woman was

heard nothing about it from that gentleman until he heard it from the witness box. Mr. Ogden's story agreed with his own personal knowledge of the case. Mr. Bandmann had positively denied that he ever assaulted Mrs. Rousby, but admitted that he had been up at the Police Court, where the case was committed to the Criminal Sessions, on good evidence he presumed, for London. Stipendiary Magistrates did not send cases to the Sessions without good grounds; however, the case was committed to the Criminal Session. Mr. Bandmann had sworn that he was acquitted, and he had a perfect right to all privileges which that acquitted gave him, and they were bound to believe that Mr. Bandmann was found not guilty by a jury of his own countrymen. At the same time he would ask them to use their own judgment and good sense in dealing with the statement that he put before them yesterday, a statement which was common property, as common as a national poem in all the parts of the world in which he had been. What the jury had to consider was whether he made this statement honestly and believing it to be true. As they were aware he had no opportunity of bringing evidence to refute any of the statements which Mr. Bandmann had made on oath; at the same time he was perfectly well aware that he was responsible for all this. When he wrote these paragraphs he made himself responsible for what was written, so it was no excuse for him at all if he was not in a position to bring evidence to support what he had written about Mr. Bandmann. He would, however, ask them to believe that everything he had written in that article had been substantiated. He would ask them to believe that Mr. Bandmann had snatched a book out of Mrs. Rousby's hand, that Mrs. Rousby actually had fallen, and that she had some grounds, although not perhaps enough to secure a conviction, for bringing a charge of assault against Mr. Bandmann. They had heard Mr. Ogden, and if they did not believe what he said about the affair, he could only say that Mr. Ogden must have been very barefaced to go into the box and say all that he did. With regard to Mr. Bandmann's general treatment of women they had heard what he had stated in the witness box; she had come there of her own free will; she had been cross-examined, but her evidence had not been shaken in the slightest degree. Her evidence was moreover corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Russell and Mr. Inman. He would ask them, why should these people come here and give evidence on behalf of a stranger to them, and swear to certain things which Mr. Bandmann went into the box and said were all lies? Let them ask their own consciences. He was appealing to their legal technicalities; he was appealing to their sense of honour and justice; he was dealing with a case in which a man was placed on a serious criminal charge. Justice was all he asked, and he had no doubt that justice he would get. It was a well-known maxim in law that in all criminal cases the proof ought to be as clear as day. If they had any bias with regard to the evidence that bias must lean to his side. Unless they were positively certain that all they had heard from the defence was false and unfounded, he would ask them to return a verdict in favour of himself, and he thought they could fairly and honestly do that. He asked them to think as practical men, of the prosecution he had received from Mr. Bandmann before this article was published. Not only on the stage, before his own actors, but Mr. Bandmann publicly reviled the editor of a newspaper, a leader in some sense of public opinion, a representative of a certain portion of public interests, but he had actually gone out of his way to revile him and abuse his paper, by going to his (Mr. Fraser-Smith's) clients, who advised and subscribed to his paper, asserting that the Editor of the *Telegraph* was a blackguard, and a scoundrel, and making statements to the effect that no one in the Colony should take in the paper. If that was not sufficient justification for libelling, if he had libelled him, he was very much mistaken as to the meaning of the English law of libel. Had Mr. Bandmann taken civil action against him he would have had an opportunity of going into the box and stating what he knew about the case of Mrs. Rousby. He should not have felt any bitterness towards Mr. Bandmann. He had injured his reputation, and he could blame Mr. Bandmann for trying to recover damages. If he (Mr. Fraser-Smith) had been convicted he should have felt that he was properly convicted, but Mr. Bandmann did not take the ordinary course, but took criminal proceedings most vindictively. Not only had the prosecutor obtained the assistance of an eminent firm of solicitors, not only did he retain an eminent barrister to conduct his case, but three days before the trial case on the retained the leader of the Hongkong Press, and the editor of the *Telegraph* to assist him. By a certain clause in Lord Campbell's Act, it was enacted that in a private criminal prosecution for libel where justification was pleaded, the prosecutor, if successful, was entitled to costs. From that they could see Mr. Bandmann's object in obtaining the leader of the Hongkong Press to conduct his case, of having another eminent barrister to sit by and take down notes, of having another legal lumbar to sit by and take down notes, and the eminent trial lawyer to assist him in three legal lights in clinching the case home. Considering that the defendant was unrepresented by Counsel, Mr. Bandmann might have shown greater consideration, and reasonably been content with only one barrister. That was one more evidence of the vindictiveness of the prosecution. He would simply ask them to use their good sense in weighing the evidence. The liberty of the press was to a certain extent at stake in this trial; it was utterly impossible for any editor to show the slightest degree of independence in public criticism, if his finding laid it down that "Tragic Power" was libellous. That so-called palladium of English liberty, the Press, which, as had been said, had wielded more power in England than the Lords, the Parliament, or the people, the true principles of liberty so far as the press was concerned, were to a great extent imperilled by this criminal prosecution. He should ask them to find that this was a justifiable occasion, that what he wrote was written honestly, and was what he considered to be a fair and independent performance of a duty he owed to the public and himself. He thanked them for the patience with which they had listened to a rather mixed harangue. He hoped and believed they would find that he stood there a man with honour unsullied by any one thing or other he had said or written about the prosecutor in this case.

Mr. Fraser-Smith resumed his seat amidst loud applause from all parts of the Court, which was instantly suppressed.

Mr. Francis then addressed the jury for the prosecution at great length, reviewing the law and facts of the case, and laying it down that if the jury thought these libels had been maliciously published they were bound to bring in a verdict of guilty. In finding such a verdict he thought they would be conferring a favor upon the public. It being close on 5 o'clock when the learned counsel finished his address, His Lordship said that as a great many papers had been put in which required reference, he was afraid he would not be able to finish his summing up to-night, so that, if agreeable to the gentlemen of the jury, he would adjourn the case until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

The Chief Justice summed up to-day in the case. His Lordship, addressing the jury, began by saying that he was glad they were at last coming to the conclusion of a case which had oc-

cupied them two days. Before making any remarks, he would ask them to dismiss from their minds anything they might have heard outside. They were there to return a true verdict, and in dealing with the case they must forget they ever knew either the prosecutor or Mr. Fraser-Smith. There were great principles to be decided which would call for their attention, and he expected they would give their verdict according to those principles. He would now call their attention to the matters charged. The first question at issue was whether the articles were libellous. If it was their opinion they were not libellous, the case fell to the ground at once. The question rested entirely with them. In old days, before the introduction of Mr. Fox's libel Act, all the jury had to consider was whether publication was proved. It was for the Judge to say whether it was libellous or not. That was done away with, and it was well that it was. Mr. Fox's libel Act was intended to secure the greater liberties of the people, and left it to the jury to consider whether a publication was libellous or not. Great responsibility therefore rested on them, and he was sure they would exercise it properly. In criminal actions it was for the jury to say whether the matter was libellous or not, and truth was no justification. It could not be said that the greater the truth the greater the libel. Under the Act therefore, where persons were charged with libel they had liberty to plead and give evidence of the truth of the statements, if such statements were made for the public benefit. It was also open to them to state that it was not a libel on the ground of being a privileged communication. The matter was simply whether it was a libel or not. It would be sufficient for him (the Judge) to lay down the law of libel and ask them whether it was libellous or not. Mr. Fraser-Smith alleged privileged communication, one way, that it was for the benefit of the public to publish the matter; another, that he was privileged, resting his case on a Privy Council decision. He said he had been attacked and was justified in defending himself. Mr. Francis, on the other hand, contended that the defendant could not avail himself of privilege, being not a public man, and that the matter was not a matter of public interest. With regard to the first question, whether they were privileged communications, the law of libel was laid down very clearly in text books. It was laid down by Archbold that a libel was a malicious, defamatory statement calculated to provoke to wrath or to expose a person to ridicule and contempt, &c. If the matter rested there, all it would be necessary for him to do would be to read the articles and ask them if they were such as to provoke Mr. Bandmann to wrath or expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule. The first article he called "The Libel Case." Before he went further he would remark that according to 6 and 7 Victoria, a specific punishment was provided if the libel was proved. Before that, Common law enabled the Court to fine and imprison or both. 6 and 7 Victoria classified libels. The first class was the case of persons publishing a defamatory libel knowing it to be false. In that case the defendant was liable to more severe punishment. The second class was simply publishing a defamatory libel. In the first class, if the jury was satisfied that the defendant did not know the matter was false at the time of publication, they might bring him in guilty of maliciously publishing a defamatory libel. Mr. Fraser-Smith was charged merely with maliciously publishing a defamatory libel. The two articles were to be considered in a different way, with two different considerations applied to them. With regard to "Tragic Power," it was for them to consider whether it was a fair comment on Mr. Bandmann's biography in "Men of the Time." If a fair and impartial criticism, a writer on the public press would be entitled to comment on the biography, and the comment could not be considered libellous. The article to some extent was a parody on the biography. His Lordship read the article from "Men of the Time," and observed that (the jury) had heard what had been said by Mr. Fraser-Smith, that it had been written by Mr. Bandmann, and was really an advertisement. His Lordship proceeded to comment at length on both articles, laying down the law in the case and giving his own opinion of the different statements in the articles as he went along. His Lordship also read largely from law books and from cases bearing on the points at issue, but our early hour of going to press will not permit us to give the summing up at length, but we may say that, upon the whole, it was unfavorable to the defendant. His Lordship wound up by saying he was afraid he had detained them (the jury) in trying to explain the issues involved in the case. They had to consider, whether the articles were libellous or not. Privilege there was none. A man had no right to libel another because he thought himself unjustly treated. He was then written for the public benefit and for that object alone. Mr. Fraser-Smith was entitled to their verdict unless they found he published the articles maliciously or through ill-will in order to injure Mr. Bandmann as much as he could. If they did, the verdict must go against him. In conclusion his Lordship told the jury it was for them to say whether the article of the 14th June was a fair comment on Mr. Bandmann's public life and whether Mr. Fraser-Smith was actuated by malice. The jury retired to consider their verdict at seven minutes past two o'clock and returned into Court at 2.38. As they took their seats in the box, the Chief Justice said he had received a communication from them, and he would be glad to take into his careful consideration any recommendation they might have to make. Being asked if they had agreed on their verdict, the foreman said yes, and that they found the defendant guilty on the first count by a majority of six to one, and unanimously guilty on the second count. The Chief Justice observed to the jury that he understood they had some recommendation to make. The foreman said that when sending the communication to His Lordship they had not decided on the particular recommendation, as they wanted to know whether His Lordship would receive a recommendation. He said he had told them he would be happy to consider any recommendation they might make, and that they had better retire and consider it. The jury again retired and after a short time returned into Court and handed in a written recommendation to the effect that they recommended the defendant to the merciful consideration of the Court as they considered he had received provocation and published the articles believing them in substance to be true. The Chief Justice said it was not his intention to pass sentence to-day. From his experience, it was the practice in such cases to allow an interval, to permit the prosecutor to file affidavits in aggravation, and the defendant affidavits in mitigation of punishment. He would postpone sentence for a week.

Addressing Mr. Fraser-Smith, His Lordship said he was at liberty to put in any affidavits he pleased in mitigation, and that he need not tell him they would receive his favorable consideration. The defendant was bound over in his personal recognizance of \$500 as originally fixed.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on "Perfumery," &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADV.]

A Gentleman having occasion to call on an author, found him at home at his duty. He remarked the great heat of the apartment, and said: "It is as hot as an oven." So it ought to be, replied the author, "for it is here I make my bread."

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISING SHEET. Published Daily at 12.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.

HONGKONG, 1st April, 1882.

SUN SHING. DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapes, Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Cures, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.

No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882.

A. H. O. Y. HOY LEE. MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Cushes a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 16th May, 1882.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT). THE Steamship "DIAMANTE." Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at FIVE P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, 20th July, 1882. [51]

Intimations.

CHIE N A M. GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, WATCH MAKER. ENGLAND. WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED ON MODERATE TERMS. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED. No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

LING SHING. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE. Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed. Special experience in making Gentlemen's Riding Boots. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

NOTICE. THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane, Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

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No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 16th May, 1882.

NOTICE. ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND. L. MALLORY, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

S. Z. HING G. TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT and CAP MAKER. Ladies material made up and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.

MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE. No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1882.

SPECIAL NOTICE. TO ADVERTISERS. SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, &c. ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

A SPECIAL ADVERTISING SHEET. FREE OF CHARGE. As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN. SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 22, PRAYA CENTRAL. COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

DE SOUZA & CO. PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS. D'AGUIAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS. Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all other appliances for Book-binding in first rate working order.

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING, AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c., AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.

Books, Machine-ruled, of every description made to order.

A varied stock of specially selected Stationery always on hand. Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO. GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION DEALERS. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS. JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Louis Audenard's Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON. HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents. Shampooing.....25 Cents. Shaving.....25 Cents. Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES. RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

NOTICE. BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY. 31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS. NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST. ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

To be Let.

TO LET. OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF "MARINE HOUSE," WEST SHIP. These Apartments have a Commodore's Room and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor. Apply to E. R. BELLIOS. Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

TO LET. POSSESSION ON 15th JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, WITH LARGE COMPOUND AND A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED, No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS. Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET. No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

STORAGE. THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. Entrance from Praya and Queen's Road Central. TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to ROSE & Co., 31 and 33, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

For Sale. FOR SALE. THE well-known VERMOUTH DI TORRINO FRATELLI CORA. \$6.50 PER DOZEN LIME BOTTLES. VINO MOSCATO D'ASTI. AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES. A reduction of 5 per cent. on quantities of 5 cases and upwards.

D. MUSSO & Co., West Point. Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [492]

FOR SALE. G. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE. QUARTS.....\$22 per Case. PINTS.....\$23 per Case. Apply to MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE. "EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKINGS PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS. The Best and Cheapest ever made. Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand Gallons per day.

PATENT TUBE READERS. PATENT LUBRICATORS.

BEIDMAN'S CELEBRATED PATENT METALLIC PACKING. The most economical Patent Packing known. For full Particulars, apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, Commission Merchant, 6, Peddar's Hill. Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

D. K. GRIFFITH. MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON AERATED WATERS. 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, (Opposite the City Hall).

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late M. E. CHATELAIN'S SODA WATER FACTORY I am now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

SUPERIOR QUALITY GUARANTEED. Consumers should try these carefully Manufactured SPARKLING WATERS. THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR. All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory, 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER. DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE. HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habanos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS of the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA. No. 51, D., QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c. COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

No. 6, Peddar's Hill. Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

POST OFFICE. A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Odin*, to-day, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Sallee* to-day, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Lido*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 11 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Hongkong*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 11 A.M.

For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Mikata Maru*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Manila.—Per *Diamond*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Bangalore*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Fokien*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits Settlements.—Per *Pacific*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and Hogaby.—Per *Sumatra*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East* for 1882, which super-sedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET. The Mails per British Contract Packet "KHE-DIVE" will be closed TO-DAY, the 20th instant, and to through the United Kingdom and Europe via *Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo,

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 152.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ICE CHESTS & ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS & SCISSORS.

BLOCKS, CANVAS, BRUSHES, PAINTS,
OILS, VARNISH AND OTHER
ARTISTS' SUPPLIES.

THE NEW NET UNDERSHIRTS
FOR WEAR IN THE TROPICS FROM
\$5 PER DOZEN.

TEA TASTERS' SCALES AND TIME
GLASSES.

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES.

GENTLEMEN'S BATHING DRESSES.

GENUINE MALTESE CIGARETTES
IN TIN FOL BUNDLES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. DISKINS, Esq., W. M. MEYER, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

A FONG.
PHOTOGRAPHER,
HAS
A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY
FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS
FROM.....\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices
executed under the supervision and
management of
D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's Road. [13]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed
by the Mortgagee to Sell by Public
Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 21st day of July, 1882, at Two P.M., at the
Premises.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on
the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;
on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43
feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE
as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, to-
gether with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois
Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the
unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings
thereof, and to the payment of a proportion-
ate part of the Crown Rent reserved to
the Crown under the said MARINE LOT
No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

or to
BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1882. [469]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold on
the Premises respectively by Public Auc-
tion, on

SATURDAY,
the 22nd of July, at THREE P.M.

BY ORDER of the MORTGAGEE.
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND
Registered in the LAND OFFICE as IN-
LAND LOT No. 281, measuring on the
North side 114 feet; on the East, South and
West sides 182 feet, contains in the whole
5,350 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent \$539.
Upon the above described Piece of Ground are
erected SEVEN HOUSES Nos. 107 to 113,
in Hollywood Road.

The above described Property will be Sold in
seven separate lots each lot comprising one
House.

Also,
The 2 HOUSES Nos. 20 and 21 in Lan-Kwai-
Fong and Registered in the LAND OFFICE
as Sections D and E of INLAND LOT
No. 51, the above Houses will be Sold in
Two Lots.

For Plans, Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [307]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the
Mortgagees, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will
Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 24th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,
THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE PROPERTY
Namely:—

LOT 1.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of
GROUND Registered in the Land Office as
INLAND LOT No. 101C. Together with the
HOUSE No. 275, Queen's Road Central,
and No. 122, Jervois Street, thereon.

LOT 2.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of
GROUND Registered in the Land Office as
INLAND LOT No. 516. Together with the
SEVEN HOUSES, Nos. 142, 144, 146, 148,
150, 152 and 154, in Queen's Road West,
thereon.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

or to
BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [503]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following Properties will be Sold by the
Undersigned by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 25th July, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the
Premises.

(IN SIX SEPARATE LOTS.)
1ST LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road Central,
No. 147D. Registered as the RE-
MAINING PORTION of SECTION C of
MARINE LOT No. 63.

2ND LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Bonham Strand
No. 117. Registered as SECTION A of
MARINE LOT No. 161.

3RD LOT.—ONE HOUSE in Queen's Road West,
No. 30. Registered as SUBSECTION No. 1
of SECTION A of INLAND LOT 366.

4TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in West Street, Tai-
pingshan, No. 41. Registered as INLAND
LOT 223 (Section).

5TH LOT.—ONE HOUSE in New West Street,
Taipingshan, No. 53. Lot 224 (Section).

6TH LOT.—THREE HOUSES in Square Street,
Taipingshan, Nos. 18, 60, and 62. Registered
as INLAND LOT No. 278.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1882. [508]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

MARINE LOT No. 65, containing Four
Substantially Built HOUSES and Four
Large GRANITE GODOWNS in the Praya
East and 17 CHINESE HOUSES in Queen's
Road East. The above Property will be Sold
in one lot or in 4 separate Lots of one HOUSE
and 1 GODOWN in a Lot, and the 17 HOUSES
in another Lot.

For Price and Particulars, apply to
LEONG LUEN PO,

or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1882. [510]

WING TY LOON G.

HAS FOR SALE.
PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200lbs. in Barrel.
Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup
and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish,
Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red
Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sau-
sages, Salmon Bellies, Mackerel, Sheep Tongues,
Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters,
Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of
Oilmans' stores at moderate prices.
No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRACADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,
COMPRISING:—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,
Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk
Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.
Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer
Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord
for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian
Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.
Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette
Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmanteaux, Albums, Needle Cases,
Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.
&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPT. FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,
CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.
S. B. LEWIS,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS.
A CASE OF BOYS AND GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,
SPANISH AND FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.
SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS AND NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.
NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

KELLY & WALSH

THE
AUTOPHONE.

THE AUTOPHONE is a wonderful little instrument, which, while it weighs less than three
pounds, has the lungs of a full sized parlor organ, and executes its Music with
absolute precision and perfect effect.

It has twenty-two reeds, plays in three keys, and all the parts of most difficult Music.
It is the invention of H. B. HORTON, who was also the inventor of the first organettes, and this last
effort is the result of years of constant attention to the study of this kind of instrument, and
in simplicity, accuracy, volume of tone and compactness, is the acme of
mechanical and artistic success.

On it, a child can correctly play, without instruction, any of its Music, which at present consists of
over 300 selections of Hymns, Graces, Operas, Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Popular
Songs, &c. It is best adapted to the kind of Music which suits an organ best,
in which chords predominate, but also has wonderful power in
executing very lively pieces.

It is entirely well adapted for country churches, Sunday schools, the family circle, and
also for dancing.

For use in serenading it is perfect, as it can be carried under the arm.
The Music is compact and far cheaper than that which is made for any organette.

Is like every other good thing, the longer you have it, the better you like it, and as new music is
being published every week it has an endless fund of amusement in it.
PRICE INCLUDING FIVE PIECES OF MUSIC—\$7.50.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [433]

Intimations.

NOTICE.
COLONEL IRE AUSTIN'S
NEW AMERICAN
RIFLE RANGE,
NOW OPEN
AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING
RIFLES!!!

POPULAR PRICES.
FOUR SHOTS FOR 25 CENTS.
Gallery open daily from 4 to 11 P.M.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1882. [145]

TOK KEE.

COAL MERCHANT,
18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM
COAL of the best quality, at moderate
rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches
for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for
special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

YE U QU A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE
PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.
LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
HONG KONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

Intimations.

J. M. GUEDES S.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

SAM HING, (S TULTZ).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentle-
men's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Um-
brellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks
of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Mattings.
Special attention given to the Tailoring Depart-
ment. A perfect fit and best workmanship guar-
anteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in
all the newest patterns.
No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

WAH LOONG,
ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND
JEWELLER.

DEALER IN
PONGEE Silk Dresses, Crapes Shawls, Gauzes,
Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Mattings,
&c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles,
Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers
always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality
guaranteed.
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

Notices of Firms.

MR. FREDERICK ROBERTS ROGERS
was admitted as a PARTNER in Our
Firm on the 19th of June last.

ROSE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1882. [499]

Intimations.

WANTED.

AN UNFURNISHED BEDROOM
WITH
BATHROOM ATTACHED.

Apply
JOHN S. BREWER,
Office of This Paper.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1882. [596]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will
be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL on FRIDAY,
the 28th instant, at FOUR O'CLOCK in the
AFTERNOON, for the purpose of receiving a
Report of the Directors, together with a State-
ment of Accounts and declaring a Dividend.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [488]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from the 14th to
the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [489]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE,
Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 31st
instant, at 3.30 O'CLOCK P.M. for the purpose
of presenting the Report of the Directors and State-
ment of accounts to 30th April last, and of de-
claring dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st instant
both days inclusive.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [491]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be held at the
Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road,
on MONDAY, the 31st July instant, at THREE
O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON, for the purpose
of receiving a Report of the Directors together with
a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend,
and electing Directors and Auditors.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1882. [496]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 18th to the
31st instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1882. [497]

MR. ABDOL SOBHAN ABBAS.

WILL OFFER FOR SALE.

COMMENCING ON
WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH JULY, 1882,
At No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD (2nd Floor) next to
AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

The following GOODS lately imported.
About 2 Dozen DAWSON'S make Gents'
BOOTS.

About 21 Dozen DAWSON'S make Ladies' and
Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

80 Dozen Gents' White Linen COLLARS
Paris make.

18 " Gents' White Linen SHIRTS.

16 " Pairs Ladies' French BOOTS.

15 " " " SHOES.

12 " " " Gents' French BOOTS.

12 " PARISIAN make BLACK SILK LACE
FISCHUES.

1 Case fine FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
1,500 Yards.

1 Case fine TORCHON LACES.

1 " PRINTED CALICO.

10 Pieces WELSH FLANNEL.

2 Cases Summer and Autumn COSTUMES.

1 Case FRILLINGS, Crewel Works, &c., &c.
As

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY

OF THE FOLLOWING

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.

GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES.

T O N G A.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

PEPTONISED MEAT.

VASELINE SOAP.

ROBART'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.

NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VIN-SANTE

A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

GENERAL CHEMISTS

AND

AERATED WATERS

MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

[43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1882.

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

SINGAPORE, 20th July, 1.46 p.m.

Admiral Seymour has issued a Manifesto undertaking to restore order. The Egyptian Government assenting, the British forces have been landed and an international tribunal established. The Post Office is reopened. Arabi is entrenching.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It appears that the hull of H.M.S. *Infatigable* has actually cost close upon two hundred thousand pounds more than the amount originally contracted for. This is exclusive of the excess of cost on other parts of the vessel.

Irish Boards of Guardians seem to have strange notions of their duties. We read that at the Listowel Board of Guardians a resolution was passed expressing condemnation of the general Parliamentary conduct of their county members, especially their recent action in support of the Coercion Bill, and declaring that they had forfeited their confidence. How do the paupers get on while these non-political gentlemen talk politics?

In our account of the late storm which passed over Hongkong, we stated that one of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's lighters had come to grief, with a loss of between three and four hundred bales of maffing. We are informed that the lighter in question belonged to the Steamboat Company, and not to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, as all the lighters belonging to that firm were safely moored at Yau-ma-tei. We have been asked to make the above correction, and have much pleasure in doing so.

THERE is, says a London contemporary, a ridiculous rumor about the effect that the Marquis of Bute is dissatisfied with Roman Catholicism, and would gladly return to the Anglican Church, but for the scandal he thinks his "trying back," in a religious sense, would occasion. There is, I need scarcely say, no ground for such a rumor; and however few or many Lord Bute's recent attendances at Mass may have been, it is quite certain that he is as devoted to the Church of his youthful choice as ever.

MR. Herbert Liddell Cortis (the amateur champion) of the Wanderers' Bicycle Club, rode the fastest mile on a bicycle ever recorded at the race meeting of the West Kent Bicycle Club, held at the Crystal Palace on June 3. In one of the preliminary heats of an open mile handicap, promoted by the above club, Mr. Cortis, starting from scratch, rode the full distance of one mile in 2 min. 41.5 sec. This is indeed a remarkable riding performance, and utterly eclipses the previous best record made by the professional rider, F. Cooper, in a match with the Hon. Keith Falconer, at Cambridge, in May 1880. Cooper then rode a mile in 2 min. 46.2 sec. Mr. Cortis, however, beat that time record by just 4.5 sec.

THE War Office authorities have determined to make another change in the uniform of the Line. This time the alteration is to be in the right direction. The want of a rough campaigning jacket, trousers, boots, and gaiters has long been felt in the Service. These will now be supplied by the new order. The jacket is to be of what is called the "Norfolk" pattern, the breeches to be wide and loose, the leggings of stout leather, and the boots extra strong. The color of the new uniform is not yet decided on.

Figaro hears that an Englishman, the heir-presumptive to an ancient earldom, has been rejected as a suitor for the hand of a wealthy American heiress. The lady in question, who is still "in her teens," frankly admits that the gentleman has captivated her heart, but "business is business," and she cannot marry him, she says, because his brother (the present peer) is only sixty-eight, and though a widower, might marry again and have a son! The only concession she feels herself justified in making is that in five years' time, if all goes well, she may possibly be induced to whisper "Yes."

ACCORDING to a contemporary the question of the security of gentlemen willing to accept Volunteer commissions under the present conditions of service, is forcing itself upon the military authorities at headquarters. There is little doubt that the expense of providing outfit, subscriptions, and so forth, attendant upon accepting a commission, tends, in a great measure, to prevent young men from joining the Service. Either many of these superfluous drains upon the pocket must be discharged by the Government, or some substantial advantages should be accorded to the force to make it worth the while of anyone to accept a commission. Could not the Volunteer Service be made a means of passing into the Regular Army, on the same principle as that existing in the Militia?

THE Cup, which was subscribed for by the Stewards and Members of the Hongkong Race Fund to be presented to the Officers of the Inniskillings as a souvenir of their stay in this colony, has just been finished by Mr. Sun Shing, the well-known Chinese jeweller. The cup is of solid silver, and with its black ebony stand measures over two feet in height. The design is purely Chinese. The following is a translation of the Chinese characters on the cup:—Chiu Kiu Wai Shing "Your fame for valour has been illustrious for generations." Read "Shing Wai Kiu Chiu" beginning from right to left. Fong Chi Yung Yau "You (not only) are brave (but) understand the proper method of using your bravery." A silver plate on the stand bears the inscription:—Presented to the Officers of the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskillings Fusiliers by the Stewards and Members of the Hongkong Race Fund as a souvenir of the Inniskillings' stay in Hongkong." Mr. H. J. H. Tripp, the popular Clerk of the Course is sending the Cup to Singapore by to-morrow's mail, and we have no doubt that it will be highly prized by our friends of the Inniskillings.

SUPREME COURT—CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE "TELEGRAPH" LIBEL CASE.

The proceedings yesterday commenced with the examination of Mr. William Porter Moore by Mr. Fraser-Smith. He deposed he was a barber and hair dresser, living at the Hongkong Hotel. He knew Mr. D. E. Bandmann, who was a customer of his at one time. He remembered the performance of "Narcisse" at the City Hall. A day or two after he had some conversation with Mr. Bandmann in his shop. Mr. Bandmann said he had turned the reporter of the Telegraph off the stage, that he kicked him off. He could not recollect whether Mr. Bandmann said anything about Mr. Fraser-Smith. He could not say if Mr. Bandmann gave particulars. He was quite positive Mr. Bandmann said he kicked the reporter of the Telegraph off the stage. He remembered seeing Mr. Fraser-Smith outside the theatre on the night "Roméo and Juliet" was played. He spoke to Mr. Fraser-Smith about Mr. Bandmann kicking the Telegraph reporter off the stage. He subscribed to and advertised in the Telegraph.

Mrs. Ellen Ogden deposed she was an actress, and lately a member of the Bandmann-Baudet combination. She was a little over 20 years old. She joined Mr. Bandmann's Company in Adelaide on the 25th November last. She entered into an agreement with Mr. Bandmann, and left Adelaide relying on that agreement. Mr. Bandmann made a great many verbal promises to her besides. Mr. Francis submitted that this had no connection with the case. Mr. Fraser-Smith submitted it was a public question, and had a bearing on the case, as Mr. Bandmann had taken the lady away from her home on false pretences. The Chief Justice ruled that the question as to the nature of the promises was not relevant. She left Adelaide, and joined Mr. Bandmann's Company against the wishes of her friends. From Adelaide they went to Calcutta. Miss Raymond, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Starke also joined the Company in Adelaide. She was sick about a fortnight between Adelaide and Calcutta. Miss Raymond told her some things. Mr. Francis objected to this. She opened the theatrical season in Calcutta. She remembered the first rehearsal she attended in Calcutta. She saw Mr. Bandmann lift his hand to beat Miss Raymond, swearing at her at the same time.

Defendant.—If the prosecutor in this case makes audible comments in the hearing of the witnesses, I shall ask your Lordship to turn him out of court.

His Lordship informed Mr. Bandmann that he must not make audible remarks within hearing of the witnesses.

Nothing happened on that occasion between her (witness) and Mr. Bandmann. At a subsequent rehearsal, Mr. Bandmann swore at her for not walking properly on the stage. The swearing was not agreeable to her. It was the first time she had ever been sworn at. She was frightened. She remembered a rehearsal of "Don Cesar De Bazar" at Calcutta. It was put down on the bill that she was to sing a song, and she was very ill.

Mr. Bandmann made her sing the song several times. He afterwards came up to her and said she was not to sing it, used very bad language to her, and she left the stage. She went home to the hotel. Mr. Bandmann came after her there and said if she did not go back to rehearsal he would drag her there. She was rather afraid, and went back. Mr. Bandmann swore at Miss Raymond at that rehearsal, and she left the stage crying. The stage manager's name was Mr. Nunn. Nothing happened on that occasion between Mr. Bandmann and Mr. Nunn. At the first rehearsal of "Narcisse" Mr. Bandmann raised his hand to strike Miss Raymond, when Mr. Nunn stepped in between and told Mr. Bandmann he ought to be ashamed of himself. Miss Raymond left the Company shortly after. Witness knew Miss Myford, who came to Calcutta but made her first appearance in Bombay. She had heard Mr. Bandmann abuse Miss Myford shamefully on the stage, both at rehearsals and performances. Miss Myford went with witness to Shanghai, and played there. They opened with "Narcisse" in Shanghai; on that occasion Mr. Bandmann swore at Miss Myford and used bad language to her. Mr. Fraser-Smith here said he would not ask her to repeat what Mr. Bandmann had said. She said she would not wish to do so. She heard Mr. Bandmann swear at Miss Myford at the performance of "Narcisse." Miss Myford went into witness's room crying. There was not one performance passed at which Mr. Bandmann did not abuse Miss Myford shamefully. Miss Myford left the Company in Shanghai because Mr. Bandmann abused her so. Mr. Bandmann had shaken her (witness) repeatedly. He took her by the arm and shook her, leaving the marks of his fingers on her arm.

Mr. Bandmann made some audible remark again, when Mr. Fraser-Smith called upon him not to do so, and when the witness said her evidence was on oath, the defendant said His Lordship would stop Mr. Bandmann's heroics.

He used violence to her in Calcutta, once in Bombay, and twice on board the steamship *Indus*. She was married in Shanghai. Since her marriage, Mr. Bandmann had not used any violence towards her. Her husband was stage manager of the Company. She knew Miss Baudet, a member of the Company. She had heard Mr. Bandmann very often swear at Miss Baudet. If she had known as much of Mr. Bandmann as she knew now, she would have never left Adelaide with him. (Her answer to Mr. Fraser-Smith's question was, "Indeed I would not.")

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis.—Mr. Bandmann had called Miss Baudet a b-y fool and a b-ch repeatedly at performances and at rehearsals. Miss Baudet had heard what was said to her. In "Narcisse" Miss Baudet took one of the principal parts. Miss Baudet was not there when the scene occurred with Miss Raymond. Miss Raymond had not been on the stage before. Witness was a pupil of Mr. Bandmann. She had been a lielle on the stage before joining Mr. Bandmann. It was a special stipulation that Mr. Bandmann was to instruct her; he had given her no instruction except in one part. He often did the duty of stage manager at rehearsals in giving instruction, and had placed her in position on the stage, but only in the one part. The stage manager gave the necessary instruction in all other plays. In all matters connected with rehearsals, Mr. Bandmann was certainly not always his own stage manager. He had repeatedly taken her by the arm and shaken her, calling her a fool and shaking her. She was in Calcutta in December, January, February and March. She was not sure about April. The handwriting and signature in the letter shown her was hers. (Mr. Francis said he proposed to put in the letter, which he read. The letter expressed gratitude to Mr. Bandmann and Miss Baudet for kindnesses. When she wrote that letter she had reason to feel sore toward Mr. Bandmann, but he had been very kind for a while and promised to give her a benefit. Hence her writing the letter. Mr. Bandmann's doings towards her she supposed might have been to improve her as an actress, but he could have done it in a different way.)

Re-examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith.—Mr. Bandmann gave her a benefit in Calcutta, and the letter was written a few days after the benefit. She could not swear to the amount, but she thought she received 50 rupees as the proceeds of the benefit. Mr. Bandmann's taking her by the arm, and shaking her, and leaving marks on her arm was not the way to teach her to be an actress. It never made her better.

Mr. Grant, recalled, said the order to advertise was a general one, not specifying any number of papers.

Robert Ethelbert Inman, examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith, deposed he was an actor and a member of the Bandmann combination. He joined Mr. Bandmann on 10th August 1881, in Dunedin, New Zealand, and has been with the Company ever since. He remembered being at Adelaide. Mr. Russell, Mr. Starke, Miss Ferguson and Miss Raymond joined the company there. He knew Miss Raymond. When they arrived at Calcutta, he had heard Mr. Bandmann two or three times on the stage swear at her. He knew Mrs. Ogden, Miss Ferguson that was. He remembered at a performance in Bombay, Mr. Bandmann insulted Miss Ferguson by calling her some very bad names. He heard him say distinctly to her that she was—here follows a long string of the most filthy epithets which it is possible to imagine could be used by any one, especially towards a woman Miss Myford joined the company in Calcutta, and first appeared in Bombay. He had heard Mr. Bandmann abuse Miss Myford on the stage at Shanghai. He never saw Mr. Bandmann strike her or shake her, but Miss Myford had shown him marks on her arms caused by Mr. Bandmann (Mr. Francis objected to the latter part). He had never seen Mr. Bandmann take any improper liberties with Miss Myford. He remembered the night the Company played "Narcisse" in Hongkong. He remembered on that occasion seeing a young Portuguese lad standing on the stage at the cross entrance, about two yards from the head of the stairs. Mr. Bandmann came up and asked the

lad who he was. Witness did not hear any reply. The boy appeared to be frightened. He then saw Mr. Bandmann take him by the shoulder, push him to the head of the stairs, and then push him down the stairs, attempting to kick him at the same time. He did not actually kick him. If he said he kicked him it would be a lie. Mr. Bandmann slightly over-balanced himself in the attempt to kick the boy, and remarked to him as he went down the stairs, "Take that to your master, and tell him from me that he is the greatest blackguard in Hongkong, and I would serve him the same if I could get hold of him." Mr. Bandmann then turned to witness, and laughingly remarked, "That is the way I would like to serve the Editor of the Telegraph." About a week after Mr. Bandmann and he were conversing. Mr. Bandmann remarked to witness that Fraser-Smith was the greatest blackguard that ever stepped in shoe-leather. He didn't know whether Mr. Bandmann had then taken proceedings against Mr. Fraser-Smith. Cross-examined by Mr. Francis.—He was still a member of the troupe. He had two letters in his possession, but he did not know whether they were a dismissal or not. He was attested for three months to Mr. Bandmann as a pupil. He was 19 years old. One member of the troupe had been sent down to Singapore in advance. Witness refused to go down when ordered by Mr. Bandmann. Mr. Bandmann wrote a letter to him saying his contract was broken. Witness wrote a letter to Mr. Bandmann (Mr. Francis read the letter, dated 2nd June). He communicated all the facts he had mentioned to Mr. Fraser-Smith yesterday for the first time. He had not received a subpoena in the case.

William Richard Schmidt, examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith, deposed he was an actor, and lately a member of the Bandmann Company. He was known on the stage as Fred Russell. He joined Mr. Bandmann in Adelaide on November 25th, and had been with him ever since. The paper shown him was his agreement with Mr. Bandmann.—Mr. Fraser-Smith put it in, and asked that it might be read. The letter was read by the Registrar. Miss Ferguson, Mrs. Ogden, Miss Raymond, and Mr. Starke also joined the company at Adelaide. Witness held an appointment on the Government railway before joining Mr. Bandmann, and he was induced to leave that appointment by Mr. Bandmann's brilliant prospects. He had frequently heard Mr. Bandmann use coarse language to Miss Raymond. During the passage to Calcutta he had heard Mr. Bandmann's sister-in-law (Miss Myford) say to him (Mr. Bandmann's sister-in-law) "Why don't you open your eyes—don't you see—your mouth." Miss Raymond went away crying. At the first three rehearsals in Calcutta, Mr. Bandmann cursed and swore at witness, and also at Mrs. Ogden, then Miss Ferguson, simply because she did not walk as he desired her to on the stage. He remembered the rehearsal of Don Cesar De Bazar at Calcutta. On that occasion Mr. Bandmann abused Miss Ferguson for not being able to render the song "Scenes that are bright as the dawn." He followed her to the hotel. When he returned he cursed at Miss Raymond. After he did this Mr. Nunn and Mr. Bandmann had an argument about the affair. There seemed to have been a disturbance between the two. Shortly after Miss Raymond left the Company. She was taken to the hospital. Miss Myford joined them in Calcutta and made her first appearance in Bombay. Mr. Bandmann treated Miss Myford most unkindly, by abusing her in the most disgraceful manner. He called her an idiot and a fool and also damned her. He remembered the performance of "East Lynne" at Shanghai. Miss Myford played "Barbara Here." She did not please Mr. Bandmann, and he abused her on coming off the stage. She went away crying to her dressing room. A barber in the employ of Mr. Polite was present on the occasion. Scenes of that character were of daily and nightly occurrence both at rehearsals and performances. Miss Myford ran away at Shanghai. She sent her box on board the steamship containing rubbish, old paper and old books. She left the company on account of Mr. Bandmann's cruel treatment. Mr. Bandmann had treated witness most unkindly, and had used most abusive language to him. He challenged witness out to fight on one occasion. He (witness) was 7 stone 6 lbs. He had read about a Comedy called "An unequal match." Mr. Bandmann challenged him out to fight during a rehearsal of "Much Ado about nothing." He told Mr. Bandmann he was not a fighting man. Mr. Bandmann then ordered him to leave the stage. They opened with "Hamlet" in Hongkong. They were all sea-sick. They remained on board the steamer in harbour and missed on board two days. He remembered "Narcisse" at the City Hall. He saw a young man behind the scenes that night and entered into conversation with him. Mr. Bandmann came up and asked if he (witness) knew where the China figure was that was used in "Narcisse." He got the figure and put it in its proper place on the stage. On his return, he met Mr. Bandmann rubbing his hands. Witness remarked to him that he looked very pleased. Mr. Bandmann said he had just kicked the reporter of the Telegraph down stairs, and had told him to tell his master he would serve him the same way, at the same time using the word "blackguard." He remembered receiving a subpoena to appear at this trial, on the day previous to his fixed departure for Singapore. On getting the subpoena, he went to Mr. Bandmann, and told him he was ready to go on board ship. Witness told him he could go, having received a subpoena. Mr. Bandmann said if witness was not ready to go at four o'clock he would consider the contract between them broken, and that if he (witness) was not out of his room in two minutes he would kick him out, at the same time calling him a sneak and a contemptible worm. He supposed he called him so because he would not leave the Colony. Witness had since been compelled to take employment in the Colony, because Mr. Bandmann had refused to pay his board and lodging. He had seen Mr. Bandmann use violence towards Mrs. Ogden on three occasions, once on board the *Indus* in his cabin at a rehearsal. He took her by the arms and shook her violently, because she was not able to give the proper reading of her part according to Mr. Bandmann's idea. On a second occasion in Calcutta, during a rehearsal at the Theatre Royal, Mr. Bandmann assaulted Mrs. Ogden as on the previous occasion. On another occasion in Bombay in the Cloister scene in Hamlet, as soon as the act dropped fallen, Mr. Bandmann took her by the arms and shook her violently, because she did not speak loud enough on the stage. Mr. Bandmann had not sworn at or used violence towards Mrs. Ogden since she had been married. Cross-examined by Mr. Francis.—He (witness) was violent to Mr. Bandmann on one occasion, for which he apologized. He did not see Mr. Bandmann on the occasion of the assault on Mrs. Ogden. He saw Mr. Bandmann, who seemed to enjoy it. He first received the order from Mr. Bandmann to go to Singapore when he went to Mr. Bandmann's room with the subpoena. He was now Manager of the

Spring Gardens Club. He had been previously negotiating about the position. He had not seen Mr. Bandmann use any violence to Miss Raymond, only abuse.

Richard D'Orsay Ogden, examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith, deposed he was an actor and lately a member of the Bandmann Company. He joined Mr. Bandmann's Company in Calcutta in January. He knew Mr. Bandmann in Australia and had known of him professionally 15 or 20 years. He remembered the 12th June when "Narcisse" was played. He had seen Mr. Bandmann on that occasion take place on the stage that evening. Business took witness to Mr. Bandmann's dressing room, and witness asked him when the kicking took place. Mr. Bandmann said he had kicked the reporter of the Hongkong Telegraph off the stage. Witness suggested that if he had mentioned the matter to him he would have arranged it quietly. Mr. Bandmann got annoyed, and said he would not have lost the opportunity for £1,000. Witness told Mr. Bandmann he thought he would get himself into trouble. Mr. Bandmann said he did not care that he would prosecute Mr. Fraser-Smith for libel and would have him in goal before a few days were over. Witness suggested he had better be careful, that getting into law was one thing and getting out of it another. He suggested to Mr. Bandmann that it would be better for him to subject himself as regards Mr. Fraser-Smith to a breach of the peace. Mr. Bandmann said "No." He would have Mr. Fraser-Smith in goal. He said he (witness) had come down on his knees to Mr. Fraser-Smith, and witness said he had recalled the press privileges of the Telegraph, and withdrew the advertisement, also that he had heard Mr. Fraser-Smith had been getting into the theatre without paying, and he would summon him. Mr. Bandmann had called Mr. Fraser-Smith a scoundrel, a fraud and a cheat. He was on the habit of using such terms *ad libitum* when no one was there. Witness waited on Mr. Bandmann at the Hongkong Hotel when he received the subpoena, and told him he could not leave the colony till the trial was over. Mr. Bandmann flew into a violent rage, and got generally and financially, and in every other way, hind Miss Baudet and said something about a conspiracy. Witness asked him to repeat the words. Mr. Fraser-Smith said if he (witness) did not go by the P. & O. steamer he must take the consequences. Mr. Fraser-Smith said he wished to put in two letters from Mr. Bandmann to witness. Mr. Francis was about to object, when Mr. Fraser-Smith said he wished to show that Mr. Bandmann wanted to get the company out of the place although subpoenaed. The letters were read by the Registrar.—Witness had been an actor and manager since 1854. He was in New Orleans in 1872, and was manager of St. Charles Theatre. Mr. Bandmann while he was there was playing an engagement at the Academy of Music with his wife, Miss Milly Palmer. Nothing occurred that he saw with Bandmann that created a great scandal there. He had heard of the great Rousby case. Mr. Bandmann had told him an alteration had occurred between him and the lady about some book; that she refused to pay for the play and he seized it out of her hands, and in the scuffle she fell against the wings. All the actors he said, went against him at that time, which cost him any amount of trouble and annoyance, and a large sum of money. Witness knew Miss Myford. Her mother placed her in his charge in Bombay where she first appeared. He had never seen Mr. Bandmann ill-treat the lady, but Mr. Bandmann had told him that he (Bandmann) had used some of the most filthy language to her he (witness) had ever heard of, out of a man's mouth. Witness remonstrated with him, and told him it was bad taste and always told against him. Mr. Bandmann said he could never get anything out of a b-y woman unless you frightened her. He had never seen Mr. Bandmann abuse women, though he had heard of it from other members of the company. Mr. Bandmann was in the habit of swearing at his employees on the stage; those he could swear at.—He discriminated. Witness heard of the skit "Tragic Power" in America. He saw it in Melbourne, Calcutta, Shanghai and here. Mr. Bandmann and witness had often discussed the article. (Mr. Bandmann) was very wrong. It was published in Calcutta by a Mr. Carson.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis.—He (witness) had caused some trouble, but only to himself, by his violent conduct. He was not aware of frequent complaints to Mr. Bandmann about his (witness's) conduct. He had no row or disturbance with Mr. Arnold, but used strong language towards him. He called him a fool. He threatened to hit him. He saw it in Melbourne, Calcutta, Shanghai and here. Mr. Bandmann and witness had often discussed the article. (Mr. Bandmann) was very wrong. It was published in Calcutta by a Mr. Carson.

James Parker, examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith, deposed he was first clerk at the Magistracy. He remembered the 16th June when Mr. Bandmann appeared at the Police Court asking for a summons against him (Mr. Fraser-Smith) for libel. He left Mr. Fraser-Smith in the office to go to the Court, and while on the way met Mr. Bandmann. Mr. Parker objected to answer the question as to what Mr. Bandmann said to him on ground that the communication was privileged. He being first clerk in the Magistracy. The judge overruled the objection. Witness asked Mr. Bandmann to accompany him to the office to sign a binding bond to appear at the Supreme Court. Mr. Bandmann said, am I to go into the office with that scurriously scoundrel to sign the bond. He believed Mr. Bandmann referred to Mr. Fraser-Smith, who was then in the office.

James Hodge, examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith, deposed he was acting head-turnkey of Victoria Gaol. He was present at the Police Court when Mr. Bandmann appeared for a summons. He saw Mr. Bandmann and Mr. Parker together. Before that he had seen Mr. Fraser-Smith go to the clerk's room. He heard Mr. Bandmann say "Shall I have to go in where that blackguard scoundrel is?"

Mr. George Murray Bain, editor and proprietor of the China Mail, got into the witness box, having been subpoenaed by Mr. Fraser-Smith in reference to what Mr. Bandmann had written on the *Telegraph* about his performance, and upon the representation of Mr. Francis, the judge decided the evidence would not be relevant to the case, being a side issue.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said that was his case.—Mr. Francis then suggested an adjournment for to-morrow, as he proposed calling some evidence in rebuttal, one witness, or perhaps two. The case was then adjourned till two o'clock.

Mr. Fraser-Smith, addressing the jury, said he would later on take into consideration whether under all the circumstances of the case Mr. Bandmann was justified in bringing a criminal action against him. The gentlemen of the jury had been very patient in listening to the evidence which had been laid before them, a great deal of which he thought unnecessary, and when they took into consideration everything they had heard they would, he believed, come to the conclusion that Mr. Bandmann had been ill advised indeed in instituting criminal proceedings. He would not detain them with many legal references, as he

had in the remarks he made yesterday dealt with what he considered the legal position of the matter. (Mr. Fraser-Smith then read extracts from the decisions of the Privy Council in *Soltar v. Gumbach*, *Laughton v. The Bishop of Exeter*, and the principles laid down in these particular cases to the present one.) He would contend that these alleged libels were *prima facie* privileged communications and were published for his own justification, and in his own defence. If His Lordship ruled that this publication of his was a privileged communication, he had no doubt that without the slightest hesitation the jury would come to the conclusion that they could only return a verdict of not guilty. From the other hand, his Lordship ruled that the communications were not privileged, he should still contend that there could be no other verdict still, after hearing the evidence, they could possibly arrive at. The jury were the sole judges in this case. Their decision must indeed be ruled by the letter of the law, but they must also allow themselves to be influenced by that incorruptible essence—the spirit of justice. They were to give a verdict which the plain justice of the case demanded; they were not to become saturated with the legal technicalities which the learned counsel would doubtless urge upon them with great ability and earnestness, but they were to take the justice of the case, they were to judge the case on its intrinsic merits and judging on its intrinsic merits they could arrive at no other verdict than one of not guilty. Not only justice in his own person, but the liberty of the press was to a certain extent at stake in this case. They had in evidence that long before Mr. Bandmann had received the alleged provocation, he was going about in the public places of the Colony and using expressions of the speaker and his newspaper of the most disgusting character, language of the foulest description; and yet that man had the audacity to come before them, and ask them to find him guilty of having wickedly and maliciously published these alleged libels out of sheer wantonness, out of a desire to do that man all the injury he possibly could—to injure his character, his reputation, his prospects, they liked to look at it. That was the charge which Mr. Bandmann brought against him, and he (Mr. Fraser-Smith) submitted that he had personally received sufficient provocation not only to have answered the prosecutor, as he did, publicly and straightforwardly through the columns of his journal, but, he thought, would have justified him in putting him in the place where he (Mr. Fraser-Smith) stood that day. His Lordship might tell them that one libel was no excuse for another. That was, he believed, the law of England, but at the same time it was a mere quibble of the law of the interests of justice and fairness to sacrifice the interests of justice and fairness for any quibble of the law. He rested his reputation, his honour upon them, for if they convicted him it would be utterly impossible for him, if guilty of the malice he was charged with, ever to look his fellowmen in the face. If he were guilty of having published these paragraphs about Bandmann with the express intention of doing him injury, of publishing falsehoods knowing them to be false, then he should be rightly served if he were sent to serve the term of 99 years of penal servitude. If in the evidence which had been put before them they could not see that the prosecution was nothing more nor less than a sheer vindictive prosecution, then he should be very much surprised. It was in evidence that Mr. Bandmann had repeatedly said "I will put him in prison," thereby showing vindictiveness and a mean spirit very much to be deplored on the part of the public. As he had told them, when the article entitled "Tragic Power" was published, he had no more idea of hurting Mr. Bandmann's feelings than of slandering him. He simply wished to provide amusement of kind, very poor amusement probably—for his clients, the public. He had no wish, no desire to vilify, to injure or to defame Mr. Bandmann in any single respect, and on the face of it he contended that in the speaker's opinion there was no single libel in word or sentence in that article. The learned counsel had tried, and very unfairly, to draw certain inferences from the article "Tragic Power," and mix them up with the subsequent paragraph which was an alleged libel. He submitted, because they had to take that article as it stood in the information read. The libel in this was in calling Daniel Edward Bandmann, "Trumpet-blower," nothing more or less. The innuendoes in the article, the innuendoes which had been put in, the double meanings which had been put in by the Attorney for the prosecution, were simply that the name of "Trumpet blower" was mentioned, meaning thereby the said Daniel Edward Bandmann. The marks of the learned counsel about the biting of the jury's ear when "the infant had three years of goodness" were simple nonsense, had nothing to do with the case, and Mr. Francis had no right to put them before the jury. There had been a great deal said about malice, but he could assure them that so far from having malice towards Mr. Bandmann, he had been actuated by the most friendly sentiments towards that gentleman, Mr. Bandmann had gone about the Colony calling him a blackguard, a scoundrel, and a great many other vile names even after he had sought refuge for the publication of these paragraphs. They had had it from the first clerk of the Magistracy that a few minutes after he had left the Police Court, the tribunal where he was seeking redress for defamation of character, he had, in a public office of this Government, the audacity to use the term scurriously scoundrel towards a man whom he was criminally prosecuting for libel. Was that a man who had a right to come before them and ask them to send him to prison? Was that a man who was an injured individual? He thought not, and he was confident that the jury would agree with him. If Mr. Bandmann had been so greatly injured, or had felt those articles so keenly as he said was the case, he would have had discretion enough not to go running about the Colony grossly insulting a man whom he was criminally prosecuting for libel. He contended that the alleged libellous matter published by him for the *China Mail* purpose of investigating a fact, in the interests of his clients and supporters, that fact being whether it was true that the prosecutor had actually committed a criminal assault on a reporter of the *Telegraph* by kicking him downstairs in the City Hall theatre. It was impossible that he could allow any such report to be going through the Colony without investigating it; and if he did not use the best judgment, in the means he adopted, he used what judgment he possessed to the best of his belief to serve the end he had in view. He had no wish to take any proceedings at the Police Court against Mr. Bandmann. For the editor of a newspaper to take such proceedings was out of the question. It was the performance of a duty, and a very serious duty, which induced him to bring before the public the questions dealt with in the article about Mr. Bandmann's violence towards women and infants. His violence to one infant at least, two infants in fact, they had put before them, and he asked them to believe that that evidence was *bona fide* and true. Mr. Bandmann himself had acknowledged that he had assaulted one infant (Mr. Barnes), who said he was a reporter on the *Telegraph*, so there was truth in that. They had heard Mr. Ogden's statement with reference to the Rousby case. He might state that Mr. Ogden never mentioned the Rousby case to him, and he had

heard nothing about it from that gentleman until he heard it from the witness box. Mr. Ogden's story agreed with his own personal knowledge of the case. Mr. Bandmann had positively denied that he ever assaulted Mrs. Rousby, but admitted that he had been up at the Police Court, where the case was committed to the Criminal Session; on good evidence the presumed, for London Stipendiary Magistrates did not send cases to the Sessions without good grounds; however, the case was committed to the Criminal Session. Mr. Bandmann had sworn that he was acquitted, and he had a perfect right to all privileges which that acquittal gave him, and they were bound to believe that Mr. Bandmann was found not guilty by a jury of his own countrymen. At the same time he would ask them to use their own judgment and good sense in dealing with the statement that he put before them yesterday, a statement which was common property, as common as a national poem in all the parts of the world in which he had been. What the jury had to consider was whether he made this statement honestly, and believing it to be true. As they were aware he had no opportunity of bringing evidence to refute any of the statements which Mr. Bandmann had made on oath; at the same time he was perfectly well aware that he was responsible for all this. When he wrote these paragraphs he made himself responsible for what was written, so it was no excuse for him at all if he was not in a position to bring evidence to support what he had written about Mr. Bandmann. He would, however, ask them to believe that everything he had written in that article had been substantially proved. He would ask them to believe that Mr. Bandmann had snatched a book out of Mrs. Rousby's hand, that Mrs. Rousby had been shaken, and that she had some grounds, although not new evidence, to secure a conviction, for bringing a charge of assault against Mr. Bandmann. They had heard Mr. Ogden, and if they did not believe what he said about the affair, he could only say that Mr. Ogden must have been very barefaced to go into the box and say all that he did. With regard to Mr. Bandmann's general treatment of women they had heard what a lady had stated in the witness box; she had come there of her own free will; she had been cross-examined, but her evidence had not been shaken in the slightest degree. Her evidence was moreover corroborated by the evidence of Mr. Russell and Mr. Inman. He would ask them, why should these people come here and give evidence on behalf of a stranger to them, and swear to certain things which Mr. Bandmann went into the box and said were all lies? Let them ask their own good sense. He was not dealing with legal technicalities, he was appealing to their sense of honor and justice; he was dealing with a case in which a man was placed on a serious criminal charge. Justice would be asked, and he had no doubt that justice he would get. It was a well-known maxim in law that in all criminal cases the proof ought to be as clear as day. If they had any bias with regard to the evidence that bias must lead to his side. Unless they were positively certain that all they had heard for the defence was false and unfounded, he would ask them to return a verdict in favour of himself, and he thought they could fairly and honestly do that. He asked them to think as practical men, of the prosecution and making statements to the Editor of the *Telegraph* was a blackguard, and a scoundrel, and making statements to the effect that no one in the Colony should take in the paper. If that was not sufficient justification for libelling, if he had libelled him, he was very much mistaken as to the meaning of the English law of libel. Had Mr. Bandmann taken civil action against him he would have had an opportunity of going into the box and stating what he knew about the case of Mrs. Rousby. He should not have felt any bitterness towards Mr. Bandmann. If he had injured his reputation, no one could blame Mr. Bandmann for trying to recover damages. If he (Mr. Fraser-Smith) had been properly convicted, but Mr. Bandmann did not take the ordinary course, but took criminal proceedings most vindictively. Not only had the prosecutor obtained the assistance of an eminent firm of solicitors, not only did he retain an eminent barrister to conduct his case, but three days before the trial came on he retained the leader of the Hongkong bar to conduct his case. By a certain clause in Lord Campbell's Act, it was enacted that in a private criminal prosecution for libel where the justification was pleaded, the prosecutor, if successful, was entitled to costs. From that they could see Mr. Bandmann's object in obtaining the leader of the Hongkong bar to conduct his case, of having another eminent barrister to sit by and take down notes, of having another legal luminary to sit by and take down notes, and the eminent barrister himself to assist the three legal lights in clinching the case home. Considering that the defendant was unrepresented by Counsel, Mr. Bandmann might have shown greater consideration, and reasonably been content with only one barrister. That was one more evidence of the vindictiveness of the prosecution. He would simply ask them to use their good sense in weighing the evidence. The liberty of the press was to a certain extent at stake in this trial; it would be utterly impossible for any editor to show the slightest amount of independence in public criticism, if the thing had been done that "Tragic Power" was libellous. The so-called palladium of English liberty, the Press which, as had been said, had wielded more power in England than the Lords, the Parliament, or the people—the true principles of liberty so far as the press was concerned, were to a great extent imperilled by this criminal prosecution. He should ask them to find that this was a justifiable occasion, that what he wrote was written honestly, and was what he considered to be a fair and impartial performance of a duty he owed to the public and himself. He thanked them for the patience with which they had listened to a rather mixed harangue. He had no pretensions to the eloquence and was experience of the learned counsel. He hoped and believed they would find that he stood there a man with honour unsullied by any one thing or other he had said or written about the prosecutor in this case.

Mr. Fraser-Smith resumed his seat amidst loud applause from all parts of the Court, which was instantly suppressed.

Mr. Francis then addressed the jury for the prosecution at great length, reviewing the law and facts of the case, and laying it down that if the jury thought these libels had been maliciously published they were bound to bring in a verdict of guilty. In finding such a verdict he thought they would be conferring a favor upon the public.

It being close on 5 o'clock when the learned counsel finished his address, His Lordship said that as a great many papers had been put in which required reference, he was afraid he would not be able to finish his summing up to-night, so that, if agreeable to the gentlemen of the jury, he would adjourn the case until to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

The Chief Justice summed up to-day in the case. His Lordship, addressing the jury, began by saying that he was glad they were at last coming to the conclusion of a case which had oc-

cupied them two days. Before making any remarks, he would ask them to dismiss from their minds anything they might have heard outside. They were there to return a true verdict, and in dealing with the case they must forget they ever knew either the prosecutor or Mr. Fraser-Smith. There were great principles to which they would call their attention, and he expected they would give their verdict according to those principles. He would now call their attention to the matters charged. The first question at issue was whether the articles were libellous. If it was their opinion they were not libellous, the case fell to the ground at once. The question rested entirely with them. In old days, before the introduction of Mr. Fox's libel Act, all the jury had to consider was whether the publication was true. It was for the judges to say whether it was a libel or not. That was done away with, and it was well that it was. Mr. Fox's libel Act was intended to secure the greater liberties of the people, and left to the jury to consider whether a publication was libellous or not. Great responsibility therefore rested on them, and he was sure they would exercise it properly. In criminal actions it was for the jury to say whether the matter was libellous or not, and truth was no justification. Indeed it was said that the greater the truth the greater the libel. Under the Act therefore where persons were charged with libel they had liberty to plead and give evidence of the truth of the statements, if such statements were made for the public benefit. It was also open to them to state that it was not a libel on the ground of being a privileged communication. If the matter was simply whether it was a libel or not, it would be sufficient for him (the judge) to lay down the law of libel and ask them whether it was libellous or not. Mr. Fraser-Smith alleged privileged communication, and he said that it was for the benefit of the public to publish the matter, and that he was privileged resting his case on a Privy Council decision. He said he had been attacked and was justified in defending himself. Mr. Francis, on the other hand, contended that the defendant could not avail himself of privilege, being actuated by malice. With regard to the first question, whether they were privileged communications, the law of libel was laid down very clearly in text books. It was laid down by Archbold that a libel was a malicious, defamatory statement calculated to provoke to wrath or to expose a person to ridicule and contempt, &c. If the matter rested there, all it would be necessary for him to do would be to read the articles and ask them if they were such as to provoke Mr. Bandmann to wrath or expose him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule. The first article was called "Tragic Power." Before he went further he would remark that according to 6 and 7 Victoria, a specific punishment was provided if the libel was malicious. Before that, Common law enabled the Court to fine and imprison on both 6 and 7 Victoria classified libels. The first class was the case of persons publishing a defamatory libel knowing it to be false. In that case the defendant was liable to more severe punishment. The second class was simply publishing a defamatory libel. In the first class, if the jury was satisfied that the defendant did not know the matter was false at the time of publication, they might bring him in guilty of maliciously publishing a defamatory libel. Mr. Fraser-Smith was charged merely with maliciously publishing a defamatory libel. The two articles were to be considered in a different way, as two different considerations applied to them. With regard to "Tragic Power," it was for them to consider whether it was a fair comment on Mr. Bandmann's biography in "Men of the Time." If a fair and impartial criticism, a writer on the public press would be entitled to comment on the biography, and the comment could not be considered libellous. The article to some extent was a parody on the biography. His Lordship read the article from "Men of the Time," and observed that the jury had heard that it had been said by Mr. Fraser-Smith, that it had been written by Mr. Bandmann, and was really an advertisement. His Lordship proceeded to comment at length on both articles, laying down the law in the case and giving his own opinion of the different statements in the articles as he went along. His Lordship also read largely from law books and from cases bearing on the points at issue, but our early hour of going to press will not permit us to give the summing up at length, but we may say that, upon the whole, it was unfavorable to the defendant. His Lordship wound up by saying he was afraid he had detained them (the jury) in trying to explain the issues involved in the case. They had to consider, whether the articles were libellous or not. Privilege there was none. A man had no right to libel another because he thought himself insulted. Then were the articles written for the public benefit and for that object alone. Mr. Fraser-Smith was entitled to his verdict unless they found he published the articles maliciously or through ill will in order to injure Mr. Bandmann as much as he could. If they did, the verdict must go against him. In conclusion his Lordship told the jury it was for them to say whether the article of the 14th June was a fair comment on Mr. Bandmann's public life and whether Mr. Fraser-Smith was actuated by malice.—The jury retired to consider their verdict at seven minutes past two o'clock and returned into Court at 2.35. As they took their seats in the box, the Chief Justice said he had received a communication from them, and he would be glad to take into his careful consideration any recommendation they might have to make. Being asked if they had agreed on their verdict, the foreman said Yes, and that they found the defendant guilty on the first count by a majority of six to one, and unanimously guilty on the second count.—The Chief Justice observed to the jury that he understood they had some recommendation to make.—The foreman said that when sending the case to the jury his Lordship had not decided on the particular recommendation, as they wanted to know whether His Lordship would receive a recommendation.—He said he had told them he would be happy to consider any recommendation they might make, and that they had better retire and consider it. The jury again retired and after a short time returned into Court and handed in a written recommendation to the effect that they recommended the defendant to the merciful consideration of the Court as they considered he had received provocation and published the articles believing them in substance to be true.—The Chief Justice said it was not his intention to pass sentence to-day. From his experience, it was the practice in such cases to allow an interval, to permit the prosecutor to file affidavits in aggravation, and the defendant affidavits in mitigation of punishment. He would postpone sentence for a week. Addressing Mr. Fraser-Smith, His Lordship said he was at liberty to put in any affidavits he pleased in mitigation, and that he need not tell him they would receive his favorable consideration. The defendant was bound over in his personal recognizance of \$500 as originally fixed.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[Advt.]

A Gentleman having occasion to call on an author, found him at home at his study. He remarked the great heat of the apartment, and said: "It is as hot as an oven." So thought to be replied the author, "for it is here I make my bread."

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).
THE Steamship
"DIAMANTE"
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above port, TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at FIVE PM.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1882. [511]

Intimations.

CHIEF N. M.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
WATCH MAKER
AND
ENGRAVER,
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
ON MODERATE TERMS;
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

LING SHING.
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE
Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

NOTICE
THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing, purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.
Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.
PUBLISHED
EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK,
AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.
The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET
Published Daily at 11.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.
Hongkong, 1st April 1882.

SUN SHING G.
DEALER IN SILKS.
CANTON and Shanghai Gauze, Crapes Shawls, Languered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-end and artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [238]

A. H. O. Y.
HOY LEE.
MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT & CAP MAKER.
HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Mattings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Speciality, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

NOTICE.
ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BALL ROOM and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS and REPORTS, &c., &c.
Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates.
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,
6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.
OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

SZ HING G.
TAILOR.
DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.
Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS,
FOR SALE.
No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO ADVERTISERS.
SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET.
FREE OF CHARGE.
At the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES.
is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Intimations.

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.
COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,
CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

DE SOUZA & CO.
PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND
BOOKBINDERS.
D'AGUILAR STREET.
EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH
ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR
MARKET REPORTS
Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.
Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all other appliances for Book-binding in first rate working order.
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING, AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c., AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE
COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.
Books, Machine-ruled, of every description made to order.
A varied stock of specially selected Stationery always on hand.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.
GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION
DEALERS.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.
Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.
Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.
CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPOGLASSES.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL.
W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors, that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.
Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SHARPENED.
Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the WASH to the public with entire confidence that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

NOTICE.
BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.
Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY
COMPANY.
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.
SHANKS, REVELL, & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacture of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.
Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.
All kinds of Printing Machinery, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.
SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST,
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [68]

To be Let.

TO LET.
OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR
OF
"MARINE HOUSE,"
WEST SIDE.
These Apartments have a Commodious Room and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

TO LET.
POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.
THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
WITH
LARGE COMPOUND,
AND
A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED,
No. 33, PORTINGER STREET.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET.
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.
THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. Entrance from Praya and Queen's Road Central. TERMS MODERATE.
Apply to
ROSE & Co.,
31 and 33, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
THE well-known VERMOUTH DISTILLERY FRATILLI CORA.
\$6.50 PER DOZEN LIQUE BOTTLES.
VINO MONCATO D'ASTI.
AT \$6.00 PER DOZEN CHAMPAGNE BOTTLES.
A reduction of 5 per cent on quantities of 5 cases and upwards.
D. MUSSO & Co.,
West-Point.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1882. [492]

FOR SALE.
G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$2 per Case.
PINTS.....\$3 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE.
"EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."
A CONSIGNMENT OF
HOCKINGS
PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS,
The Best and Cheapest ever made.
Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand Gallons per day.

PATENT TUBE HEADERS.
PATENT LUBRICATORS.
BELMANS CELEBRATED
PATENT METALLIC PACKING.
The most economical Patent Packing known. For full Particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

D. K. GRIFFITH.
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON
AERATED WATERS.
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)
Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHURCHILL'S SODA WATER FACTORY I am now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY
IS GUARANTEED.
Consumers should try these carefully.

Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be addressed to The Factory,
7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [235]

J. AND R. TENNENTS ALE AND
PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.
HAS FOR SALE
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vегueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habano of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOs of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Merchants Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs, Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.
JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B., QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.
NOW READY, PRICE 25c.
A COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882.
IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Odin*, to-day, the 24th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Sallee* to-day, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Lido*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, 9.30 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Hongkong*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Nagasaki and Kobe.—Per *Nigata Maru*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Manila.—Per *Diamante*, to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Bangalore*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Fokien*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits Settlements.—Per *Piccola*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Sumatra*, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 3.30 A.M.

The Postal Guide published in 1879 being now somewhat out of date, a revised issue is printed in the *Hongkong Directory and Hong List for the Far East for 1882*, which supercedes all previous editions.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The Mails per British Contract Packet "KIE-NIV" will be closed TO-DAY, the 20th instant, to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via *Brindisi*, to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet "COPTIC," will be despatched on SATURDAY the 29th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—
At 11.15 A.M. Registry ceases.
At 11.30 A.M. Post-office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.
His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to approve of the following Hours for closing the English Mails till further notice, on the days mentioned below:—
Thursday, July, 20th.
Do, August 3rd.
Do, " 17th.
Do, " 31st.
3.00 P.M.—Registry Office closes.
4.00 P.M.—Money Order of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
5.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
5.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
5.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
6.00 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, and newspapers without late fee, until 9.30 P.M., when the Supplementary Mail will be closed; Circulars will be returned to the Post Office.
After 9.30 P.M. Letters may be placed in the Loose Box for treatment at Singapore.

THE FRENCH MAIL—DAY BEFORE DEPARTURE.
5 P.M. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes, except the night box, which is always open out of office hours.
DAY OF DEPARTURE.
7 A.M. Post Office opens.
10 A.M. Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
11 A.M. Mail closes, except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M. Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M. when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M. Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.
1.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy. Non-commissioned Officers, Bandmasters, Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) Writers or Schoolmasters may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom by mail at the rate of four cents (two-pence) each, which may be prepaid either in Imperial or in Hongkong Stamps. By private steamer the postage is two cents (one penny).
2.—The same privileges apply to letters addressed to the Privates and Non-commissioned Officers named above.
3.—Private steamers leave Hongkong for London about every ten days.
4.—The letters must not exceed half an ounce. No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c., can be sent, even with the ends open.
5.—If from a Soldier or Sailor his class and description must be stated in full on the letter, the cover of which must be signed by the Commanding Officer, with name of regiment, ship, &c., in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class and description, with name of regiment, ship, &c., must be stated in full.
6.—Soldiers and Sailors have no privileges with regard to books or papers, nor can these be prepaid with Imperial Stamps.

LETTER BOXES.
Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the boxes fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.
The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some conspicuous seal, and of sending a chit-book or receipt with them, so that the omission of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

RATES OF POSTAGE.
Letters, per 1 oz. 10 Cents.
Post Cards, each 3 Cents.
Books, Patterns, and Commercial 2 Cents.
Papers, per 2 oz. 2 Cents.
Newspapers & Prices Current, each 2 Cents.
Registration 10 Cents.
Do, with return receipt 15 Cents.
Commercial papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 cents.

TEA MUSTERS.
Persons who send Musters of Tea through the Post in Tins are requested to have them made flat or square instead of round, as it is impossible to pack round tins securely in the mail bags. It is believed that the tea will travel more safely in flat tins, which are not so liable as round ones to be bulged in. A box by 18 inches is suggested as a good size. The tins should not have sharp corners.
No responsibility can be accepted in this Department for erroneous replies to verbal enquiries, or to notes addressed to subordinate officers. The shroffs told off to sell Stamps should especially not be regarded as able to give correct information. The Postal Guide, which is the Standard on all points on which such information may be required.

* But not Warrent Officers, viz.—Conductors, General Post Office, &c.

Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

There is still very little business doing in the Share Market. Banks have been negotiated at 121 per cent. premium, for the end of the month. China Sugars and Union Insurance are wanted at quotations. China Fires are rather weather in the market. Other stocks call for no special comment.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 120 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, ex. div. buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,675 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance Co.—\$1,225 per share, ex. div.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$1,870 per share.
China Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex. div. sales and buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$985 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$320 per share, sales.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—48 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$32 per share premium, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$103 per share.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$1 per cent. premium.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$175 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—\$3 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$129 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$134 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—21 per cent. prem. ex. int.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/9
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/9 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9 1/2
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/70
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/81
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. 22 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. 22 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 7 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/2

OPEN MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$620
(Allowance, Taels 64.)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$680
(Allowance, Taels 24.)
NEW PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$600
NEW PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$602 1/2
OLD PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$565
OLD PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$567 1/2
OLD PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$562 1/2
OLD PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$570
NEW BESARIS (without choice) per chest, \$555
NEW BESARIS (bottom) per chest, \$557 1/2
OLD BESARIS (without choice) per chest, \$540
OLD BESARIS (bottom) per chest, \$542 1/2
PERSIAN (without choice) per picul, \$400

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)
Barometer—F.M. 29.92, 29.91, 29.90, 29.89, 29.88, 29.87, 29.86, 29.85, 29.84, 29.83, 29.82, 29.81, 29.80, 29.79, 29.78, 29.77, 29.76, 29.75, 29.74, 29.73, 29.72, 29.71, 29.70, 29.69, 29.68, 29.67, 29.66, 29.65, 29.64, 29.63, 29.62, 29.61, 29.60, 29.59, 29.58, 29.57, 29.56, 29.55, 29.54, 29.53, 29.52, 29.51, 29.50, 29.49, 29.48, 29.47, 29.46, 29.45, 29.44, 29.43, 29.42, 29.41, 29.40, 29.39, 29.38, 29.37, 29.36, 29.35, 29.34, 29.33, 29.32, 29.31, 29.30, 29.29, 29.28, 29.27, 29.26, 29.25, 29.24, 29.23, 29.22, 29.21, 29.20, 29.19, 29.18, 29.17, 29.16, 29.15, 29.14, 29.13, 29.12, 29.11, 29.10, 29.09, 29.08, 29.07, 29.06, 29.05, 29.04, 29.03, 29.02, 29.01, 29.00, 28.99, 28.98, 28.97, 28.96, 28.95, 28.94, 28.93, 28.92, 28.91, 28.90, 28.89, 28.88, 28.87, 28.86, 28.85, 28.84, 28.83, 28.82, 28.81, 28.80, 28.79, 28.78, 28.77, 28.76, 28.75, 28.74, 28.73, 28.72, 28.71, 28.70, 28.69, 28.68, 28.67, 28.66, 28.65, 28.64, 28.63, 28.62, 28.61, 28.60, 28.59, 28.58, 28.57, 28.56, 28.55, 28.54, 28.53, 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